

THE DAILY BEE, PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

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The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietors. E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation. State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, Geo. B. Tschuck, Secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, does solemnly swear that the following is a true and correct statement of the circulation of the Daily Bee for the month of March, 1888, as follows: On Monday, March 19, 1888, 20,000 copies were printed...

Sworn to and subscribed to in my presence this 24th day of March, A. D. 1888. Notary Public. State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, Geo. B. Tschuck, being first duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, does solemnly swear that the following is a true and correct statement of the circulation of the Daily Bee for the month of March, 1888, as follows: On Monday, March 19, 1888, 20,000 copies were printed...

OMAHA'S long felt want is a market house, and she must have one before the date of the year is changed to '89.

THE New York Star's Grant monument fund now amounts to \$7,333.11. This sum would be more than enough to erect a tablet to the memory of Adam Badeau.

JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN created a laugh in the house of commons by using an American word which he had picked up over here. It is safe to say the word was not "free fish."

DR. MCGLYN has misnamed his new political organization. He calls it "the commonwealth party." If he were true to his colors he would call it "the common poverty society."

THE mayor of Leadville cast his vote in opposition to enforcing the ordinance against gambling on the ground that 95 per cent of the taxpayers of Leadville favor gambling. There is nothing like sticking to your constituents when you know their sentiments.

It is gratifying to know that the press of the country, irrespective of party, condemn Adam Badeau for his heartless and mercenary efforts to rob the widow of General Grant and steal the authorship of the dead hero's memoirs.

THE Burlington route is now filling newspapers that have admired and praised the Dundy decision with large advertisements. A five hundred dollar card in a fifty dollar space will lubricate the elbow joints of the average railroad organ grinder up to the mile a minute speed of a locomotive wheel.

WHILE Mrs. Clara Bewick Colby is storming the capital at the woman's council, her husband, the gallant brigadier, is easing his sore and sin-kick soul by writing gushing poems for the Lincoln State Journal, the rhythm of which would physic a double-toothed corn-sheller. The Muse, in wild dismay, has taken to the woods.

ALTHOUGH Jay Gould is home again Wall street has not revived from the speculative dullness that has lasted for three or four months. If business does not pick up, brokers will be obliged to swap jack-knives between themselves. Everything else of value, except futures, has been traded off. And it looks as if some of the stock gamblers will be compelled to earn an honest living pretty soon.

PROHIBITION laws in Iowa are as full of holes as an old leaky tin can. The state legislature is forever trying to plug them up by using soft putty legislation. The result is, as may be expected, only temporary relief. All the tinkering in the world will not make prohibition stand on its bottom and hold water. Only a few days ago the supreme court knocked a big hole into the Iowa law prohibiting the carriage of intoxicating liquors into the state by railroads. And now the chairman of the house committee on the suppression of intemperance is preparing a bill looking to the establishment of a method of inspection of liquors.

CHICAGO has a mayor and city officials who are determined. They are compelling certain railroad companies centering in that city to obey to the letter all ordinances affecting public improvements in which railroads are concerned. They insist that the city's regulations as to the running of trains and protection to the public be followed. But in Omaha ordinances passed for the welfare of this city to which all property owners are obliged to conform are absolutely ignored by the railroad companies. The city council has upon its records ordinances requiring railroad companies to open streets which they have blockaded, to conduct lower Farnam street, to regulate the speed of trains and require them to ring the bells at crossings. These laws are all dead letters. The railroad corporations hold themselves above municipal control. They do as they please. While public safety, public convenience, public improvement, public honor and the interests, the city is made to suffer. Who is to blame? The fault is with city officials who have not the backbone to enforce a compliance of law upon these corporations.

Blair's Latest Folly. If nothing interposes to prevent it, there will come up in the senate to-day, for a second reading, the bill of Mr. Blair providing that in civil service appointments preference shall be given to wounded confederate soldiers in all cases where ex-confederates are appointed. When this bill was introduced last week it naturally created a profound surprise among senators on both sides of the senate. Familiar as that body had become with the singular caprices of the New Hampshire senator, here was something that went beyond anything they could have deemed possible. Republican senators made haste to disavow any previous knowledge of the measure or any suspicion that its author's mind was drifting in that direction. The democratic senators were equally ignorant. It was speedily made apparent that the extraordinary plan had been evolved by Mr. Blair without aid from any source, and that he had been most careful not to suggest to any living man the surprise he had for the senate and the country. It would seem evident that the New Hampshire senator laid the flattering unction to his soul that he had at last conceived something whose generous and beneficent nature would surely commend it to all men and give him an assured place among the political benefactors of his time.

But Mr. Blair very promptly discovered, much to his surprise and chagrin, doubtless, that he had again "put his foot in it." Senator Hoar bluntly told him that he did not perceive the real effect of his own measure. Senator Platt emphasized his disapproval of the bill by the unusual parliamentary proceeding of objecting to the second reading. Senator Mansfield, while crediting the measure to the warm sympathy of its author, announced that he could not vote for a second reading. Senator Hawley characterized the bill as "fundamentally a mistake." There was one voice heard in its defense, that of Riddleberger. The senators from the south who spoke on it did so to condemn. No confederate soldier, they said, had asked for the bill, and none of them desired it. The kindly spirit that suggested it they would appreciate, but confederate soldiers do not ask of the United States government any peculiar right or privilege.

The well known obstinacy of Mr. Blair will undoubtedly lead him to stick to this measure as long as the senate will tolerate it, and it is therefore to be hoped it will receive final treatment to-day in the refusal of the senate to further entertain it. If this shall involve a disavowal to Mr. Blair with all the meaning of a rebuke it will be deservedly administered. The generous and benevolent spirit which southern senators were pleased to believe prompted the measure is of no consequence beside the fact that its character is wholly bad if not positively vicious. "The basis of the obligation as proposed under this bill," said Senator Mansfield, "is service in the confederacy, is active support and armed aid and comfort to the war of the rebellion." Said Senator Hawley: "It holds that it would be a crime, a dishonor to the graves of union soldiers, to say that now we will regard the question of valor, and that we will give to those men who were the bravest in this attempt to destroy the country the preference in all political honors and preferments." These opinions sufficiently indicate the objectionable character of this latest exhibition of Senator Blair's folly, which it is to be hoped the senate will to-day summarily dispose of. It may also be hoped with the effect of inducing the tedious and troublesome old man to give his inclination for wild schemes of legislation a long and welcome repose.

Expensive Neglect. When labor was allowed to receive some attention in the house of representatives last week, among the matters considered was a bill providing for an adjustment of the accounts of laborers and mechanics arising under the eight-hour law. This bill has been reported favorably to both branches of congress, and its interest lies in the fact that it involves a drain on the treasury by the minimum estimate of which is thirty million dollars.

The eight-hour law was passed in 1868, but has not been complied with. Department officers have permitted laborers to work nine and ten hours a day when required to do so by contractors or others. In the twenty years since the law was passed a great many persons have worked overtime without extra compensation. The proposed adjustment would extend to all departments of the government, all public works, all navy yards, into everything, in short, in the line of labor that has been done for the government in twenty years. Not all, of course, who have served the government during that time would derive any benefit from it, but the number that would be benefited would constitute quite an army.

The bill has encountered vigorous opposition, but it also has strong support. Those who oppose it urge that it is a claim agent's bill and that its effect would be to make the eight-hour law odious. Those who defend it insist that it was the intention of congress when the law was passed that laborers in the service of the government should work eight hours a day without reduction of pay, and that consequently those who have been required to work longer hours are justly entitled to additional compensation. This principle was recognized in the proclamations issued by President Grant on the subject, which led to the temporary observance of the law in the navy yards. Without reference to the merits of the eight-hour legislation, which cannot properly enter into consideration, although one of the opponents of the present bill spoke of it as creating "an aristocracy of labor," it will not be questioned that the law should have been observed in good faith, the presumption being that such was the intention of congress in passing it. If there was any doubt respecting its terms or meaning, on the part of heads of departments or others having jurisdiction of the employment of labor for the government, they should have promptly

sought it in the quarter where it could be authoritatively given. To go on persistently ignoring the law was certainly an indefensible course, and may prove a costly one. There is, however, no very great probability that the adjustment bill will pass. Political considerations may enable its supporters to get it through the house, but its fate in the senate is hardly questionable. Its effect will very likely be to either cause a modification or repeal of the eight-hour law or its observance in future.

That Packed Meeting. On Friday night a so-called mass meeting of North Omaha taxpayers and property owners was held, at which resolutions were adopted requesting the city council to repeal the ordinance by which the city hall was located on upper Farnam street and to submit a proposition to the voters of this city to locate the city hall on Jefferson square. It is asserted by the "official organ" that councilmen Bedford and Burnham who were present at this meeting have pledged themselves to join Hascall and Ford in their venal and vindictive scheme. While they realize that an attempt to re-locate the city hall means a renewal and continuance of the contention and bitter strife which have prevailed in this city ever since the present council has come into power, they labor under the delusion that the meeting voiced the wishes of their constituents. Now who are the constituents of a councilman at large? They are the voters of the whole city and not merely citizens of one or two wards. Did that meeting in any sense represent the business community and the mass of more than four thousand citizens who voted for the nine members of the council elected at large? Would anyone of these councilmen from Bedford down to Van Camp have stood a ghost of a show of being elected had they been committed to the Hascall scheme of spitework and jobbery to put the city hall on wheels? But suppose that Messrs. Bailey, Bedford, Burnham and Connessman had been elected as ward councilmen, does anybody pretend that the meeting last Friday represented the taxpaying citizens north of Farnam street?

The meeting at Wolf hall was called under false pretenses by parties who have for months been trying to work up a job out of the city hall. The call under which their meeting was held, was an invitation to North Omaha property owners to discuss projected public improvements for their section of the city. Certain members of the council who have not trained with the bell-wether, were decoyed into this trap by postal card. With few exceptions the parties in attendance were the same old brass band gang that some weeks ago ordered the mayor to remove the chairman of the board of public works because he would not play into their hands. The secretary of the meeting was a notorious oil room capper who was removed from office for embezzling money in his custody as clerk of Douglas county. Several other such "representative citizens" were conspicuous in that remarkable assembly. The question is, will councilmen elected at large obey the behest of a packed ward meeting, or do they propose to respect the known wishes of the leading taxpayers and rank and file of the business community? What do they expect the city to gain by following Hascall's lead?

Suppose they carry the proposition to relocate, how can they possibly carry the bonds to erect the building which requires a two-thirds vote? Do they imagine that parties who have invested hundreds of thousands of dollars in property and buildings in the vicinity of the court house in good faith will not resist the scheme to depreciate their investments and contest it through the courts until Hascall and his pals have been politically buried out of sight?

Who is Adams? Who is R. O. Adams? Is he the same person that was employed in this city years ago by Willis & Anderson and found wanting in integrity? Is R. O. Adams the same person that acted as insurance agent in Omaha years ago, managed to pocket the premiums of policy holders and finally was held up by the company for appropriating funds that did not belong to him? Is R. O. Adams the same person that entered into a conspiracy with one Isaac S. Hascall about eleven years ago and procured forged and stolen papers from one Flannigan, private secretary of Wm. Irving, superintendent of the B. & M. railroad, for which Hascall and Isaac S. Hascall, before the legislative investigating committee of 1877? Is R. O. Adams the person that was appointed postmaster at Deadwood, Dakota, and while holding said office embezzled about \$15,000, was indicted, convicted and sentenced for said felony, and pardoned out of prison by Rutherford B. Hayes? If this R. O. Adams is the identical person who has put in a bid for paving our streets we would suggest that the mayor and council take proper precautions against crookedness if the contract is awarded to him.

The influence of the railroads in the United States senate was illustrated in the votes of the inter-state commerce committee rejecting proposed amendments to the law which would have increased the checks upon these corporations. One of these was to strike out of the law the words "under substantially similar circumstances and conditions," and the other was to revoke the discretionary power given the commission to suspend the long and short haul clause. This power having been exercised at the request of the railroads, and presumably in their interest, may be so again, and in proposing to remove this discretionary authority from the commission Senator Wilson was in accord with a sentiment that is general in the west, while the proposition is sound on general principles. There is perhaps no very great danger that the present commission will again freely exercise its power in this direction, on the solicitation of the railroads, as it did at the outset, but equal security with its successors cannot be assured. As the use of this authority is not likely ever to be

power for the general benefit of the city. The scheme opens up a vast vista of possibilities and sheds a ruddy glow on the industrial future of the city. The prohibitions of Nebraska City are suffering from a lack of political stability in the nomination of candidates. To relieve the painful pressure and produce a normal condition of things, a committee has been appointed to scour the town for running material. The distinguished Lucius Warbler Colby sings of his fate with tender modesty, in the Lincoln press. "Rough rocks are rolled over his deep grave of unrest, and the darkness of death drapes his pillar." "Tis sad to think that one so young, so fair, so frolicsome should give himself away in the springtime. The county seat war has broken out in a new and exciting manner. It is one of the inalienable rights of new communities as well as individuals to secure by hook or crook, or a stuffed ballot-box, the advantages and profits of official power. Grant will again lead his forces against rebellious rivals. The council of Nebraska City had scarcely recovered from the cemetery squabble before it was plunged into a cauldron of despair by some officious person questioning the legality of its acts, because a member moved from the ward from which he was elected. Such a trivial matter, not clearly the sort of slumbers of the ancient bard. The assault on Donaldson's seat is likely to provoke an explosion. A suspicion lurks in the vicinity that it is loaded. A fellow named John J. Roberts is circulating about the state as traveling engineer of the Burlington. He wears a unanimous mouth and an unenviable pair of second hand lungs, and scruples not to use both in pumping up his employers and circulating falsehoods about his peers, the striking engineers. Roberts is a fresh importation from Pennsylvania, where his voracious lung power elevated him as a beacon in the ruffled sea of scabs. About four months ago he was released from the service of the state, and his promotion to the society of his equals so enlarged his head that a common everyday smoke-stack could not cover it. Those who desire to obtain his photograph can get it by writing to Division 101, Brotherhood of Engineers, Pennsylvania.

What the Inter-State Act Has Done Chicago Tribune. In the last number of Science Appleton Morgan elaborately reviews recent experiments in railroad regulation, and concludes that the results are as unsatisfactory to the non-railway public as Balaam's cursing of Israel was to Balak. "What hast thou done unto me?" cried the disappointed king. "I took thee to curse mine enemies, and behold, thou hast blessed them altogether." A strict parallel is presented. Mr. Morgan thinks, by the way, that the inter-state commerce commission. Created solely in the expectation that it would benefit the public it has steadily and persistently ruled in favor of the railroads, and in its first report rejoiced that the railroads' earnings had been increased under its administration and "no destructive rate wars had occurred." Mr. Morgan reviews the work of the commission with great sarcasm and is particularly severe in dealing with the railroads' claims for a do-not-touch policy. The commission has done its best to eviscerate the law and construct it at all points against the public and in favor of the carriers. After the experience had with this body Mr. Morgan asks whether congress will not feel encouraged to establish "an inter-state theatrical commission which shall review and absorb the early functions of 'Master of the Revel,' 'Stage Censor,' and Lord Chamberlain."

Mr. Morgan is clearly in error in assuming that the work of the commission has been so wretchedly weak and inadequate that the inter-state act itself has been of no benefit to the public. Aside from and independent of any other act of congress, the railroads have produced good results. No one is now asking the repeal or even any considerable amendment of the measure. Freight rates on an average in the northwest are 20 percent lower than before the adoption of the act. With pooling prohibited and competition made free the railroads were defeated in their efforts to shove up rates, and were compelled finally to make a material reduction in both state and interstate rates. The annual savings to the farmers and shippers in Illinois and Iowa alone can hardly be estimated at less than \$15,000,000. The reduction came first on the inter-state hauls, but free competition at last brought the domestic traffic down to a corresponding level. Many of these benefits were obtained in spite of the commission, and none of them on account of anything it did. In the matter of the drummer's mileage, for instance, after the commission had fully approved the 3-cent rate competition forced the railroads to reduce it to two and a half—the carriers being thus unable to hold fast all the commission gave them! No one supposed that the inter-state act would work as well as it has when hampered and opposed by the commission appointed to execute it. Substantial benefits have been realized from the interstate act, and more will come when the commission is reorganized so as to prevent the sort of mismanagement. One of the duties of the next republican president will be to reorganize the commission so that it shall not be composed exclusively of democrats and mugwumps and not devoted solely to the service of the railroad corporations.

Hard Coal in Iowa. The Herald has never been able to say many good words for the hard coal combination, but the recent protest of this body to the Iowa railroad commissioners is one that the Iowans cannot afford to reject. The commissioners have recommended a scale of freight rates that would discriminate shamefully against the transportation of hard coal. For a haul of 500 miles the roads are asked to charge the outrageous figure of \$3 a ton, while for a ton of soft coal the tariff is only \$1.72. For shorter distances the discrimination is not so glaring, but the fact remains that there is no hard coal to be carried "five miles" or "fifty miles." The authoritative association, as the coal combination, is named, atests that hard coal is shipped in box cars, which will carry return freight, while soft coal goes in open cars, which must be pulled back to the mines without charge. The hand of the soft coal man is to be seen in this schedule. But the people will be foolish to try the doctrine of protection to home industries at the expense of their own fuel. Every dollar they add to the price of hard coal, an

Apollonia, Belva Dear. Our presidential ticket is Conkling and Lockwood, the Apollo and Belva dear of American politics.

A Splendid Idea. Pittsburg Post. There is so much chin music among the pugilists nowadays that it would be a good idea to settle all future prize fights by arbitration.

Arbor Day Planting. Chicago Tribune. "Arbor day" would be a fitting occasion for the planting of gas trusts and the like. Let them be planted about six yards out the surface.

Sad News to Monopolists. Minneapolis Tribune. Ex-Senator Van Wyck is trotted out as a candidate for president by a Nebraska paper. It is to be hoped that the Nebraska people will not be so stupid as to listen to the blarney that Van Wyck is still on earth.

Very Homelike. Chicago Herald. Jay Gould returned to his beloved America just in time to read the supreme court decision in favor of the Bell telephone monopoly. Taking this into consideration, things must seem quite like home to him.

Cut Them Off Short. New York Journal. The claws of the polar bear in Barman's menagerie were cut off on Sunday, and the animal is no longer dangerous so far as scratching is concerned. Now if the tentacles of the Titanic trusts could only be cut off short the public would feel safe. Bring forth the big anti-monopoly saw and let the good work go on.

The Best Course to Pursue. Chicago Mail. The Fifth Illinois district has contributed its mite to the Gresham boom. The movement is growing and Judge Gresham keeps right along in the even tenor of his way as though such a thing as ambition was entirely foreign to his nature. He has never lifted his head in favor of the Bell telephone monopoly, a political sentiment. That is why he is strong, and that is the reason his chances are good. He has before him several living illustrations of the truth of the theory that a presidency pursued is rarely overtaken. He may yet poke his nose under the wire ahead of Blaine, Harrison, Allison, McDonald, Bayard, Thurman and all the other seckers.

A Costly Victory (?). Wall Street News. The Burlington & Quincy thinks it is winning the fight because it is running more trains. It claims a victory, but it is more expensive than a defeat. Franco was the richer for paying the indemnity to Germany, when Germany was the poorer for receiving it.

STATE NOTINGS. Eight saloons are required to irrigate West Point. West Point has levied an occupation tax to replenish the treasury. The ghost of Bohannan stalks in the corridors of Nebraska City's jail. Norfolk has organized a gas, oil and coal company, with S. S. Cotton at the head. Every family in Cumming county is allowed one dog free of tax by the generous assessors. Crawford claims to possess more enterprising men than the square inch that any town in the state. Lincoln sighs for an ark to float her out of the slough of Despond, while cedar blocks float about, heedless of the cries for relief. A bean lodged in the windpipe of the young son of Mr. Weir at Ainsworth, last week, and layed him to the angels before earthly relief came. "Everything is running smoothly on the Burlington." Two more engines, mutilated by scabs, have been hauled into the Plattsmouth shops for repairs. The bellows of Hebron were robbed in a tissue paper costume at a leap year party Friday night. The purport was so transparent that the bachelors took to the woods. Fremont is going into the hemp business. The crop of criminals in the state guarantees a good profit, and insures the prettiest winning hand with the cards. Genoa is rushing to the front as the graveyard of aboriginals. Several sacks of Indians bones have been dug up and commented on, Yoric-like, by the peaceful conjurers of Lo's emerald head. Plattsmouth threatens to tap the Platte river and harness its unfettered

articles that is already cornered, will be also added to the price of soft coal. And the example which the state may give will not pass unheeded in these days of private greed and low public spirit. The following manifesto was drawn up and signed by all the members present: Know all men by these presents, that we, the undersigned, who are brick contractors of the city of Omaha, having concluded to resume work upon the several contracts under our control and direction, and being willing to pay compensation of commission the sum of 50 cents per hour, for nine hours a day's labor, do, in consideration, agree to employ men competent in their business, who are willing to work for the same wages, and enable us to resume business, and whereby they be union men or otherwise, and hereby jointly and severally agree to protect all bricklayers who are carrying out the terms of the payment of any and all fines, or other penalties that may be imposed upon them by the bricklayers' union of the city of Omaha, so long as they comply with the same, and we do further agree to give to such as may accept this offer, such employment as the season and weather will permit; we further agree to employ such men as may be trusted as a proper and fit person to act as a trustee on behalf of all such bricklayers, and to endeavor to secure their names and for their benefit the obligations of this contract against us. They Endorse the Bricklayers. At a joint assembly held yesterday afternoon a mass of resolutions from each of the assemblies of Knights of Labor of the city, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted: Resolved, That it is the sense of the united assemblies of this city that we offer our sympathy and aid, otherwise we will strike for the eight hour working day, and that we condemn the action of the building contractors of Omaha in their refusal to accept of this city, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bricklayers union, and to the daily papers for publication.

AMUSEMENTS. Mr. Goodall's Benefit a Glittering Success. The benefit tendered Mr. W. R. Goodall last evening was a most gratifying success to both beneficiary and the participants in the cast. Boyer's opera house was well filled with a refined and enthusiastic audience, and the affair went off with much eclat. Inasmuch as the performance was but a repetition of the excellent press entertainment given at the annual sale of our own manufactures, labored description were superfluous, and being a purely local amateur performance, criticism is utterly uncalled for. Let it suffice to say that every man on the bill was a first class artist, and each was the recipient of unstinted applause. The first part was especially clever, and the very excellent singing of Miss McDonald was remembered by admiring friends by the presentation of beautiful floral tributes. Mr. Goodall was also well remembered, his fellow members of the orchestra, his fellow performers, and his beautiful design, emblematic of his order, in cut flowers. The performance of the "Barn Yeggs" in the parallel was well received, while the magical divertissement at the hands of Oscar Enders was one of the best things of the evening. The "New Adams" was a very successful and amusing over its original form and kept the vast throng screaming with laughter till the curtain dropped for the last time.

Oil, but Not on the Waters. The Latest Phases of the Bricklayers' Strike. There was a meeting of the brick contractors yesterday in their room in Paxton block, at which quite an extended discussion took place on the subject of using oil with which to burn brick. It was led by Contractor Smith, who has just returned from Chicago, where the system is in use in a number of yards and where it is claimed to be a great saving. The proposition was introduced into his yard in this city, but thus far has not been very successful in working it. Mr. Smith says that he will commence with it in a short time, placing it in four of his kilns, and bringing an expert from Chicago to work it until his own burners can learn the business. In Chicago the contractors claim that they burn their brick in about thirty-six hours, which is about half the time required by the old process with coal and wood. If it should be true, it would be a great saving to this city brick could be burned in seven days, whereas they now require between twelve and fourteen days. In the former city, the contractors claim that the same amount of coal are equivalent to one ton of soft coal of good quality. But to this, for Omaha brickmen, would have to be added the freight on the coal to Chicago to this city. No action was taken by the contractors, and each will be governed by his own ideas as to whether he will adhere to the old system of burning.

Applications. One of the gentlemen present, who holds another yard, said that the brick makers were particularly heavy yesterday morning with applications from abroad of bricklayers, who expressed a willingness to come here to work at the rate of \$4.50 for nine hours. Three men, who were willing to do the same thing, had left the office of the contractor before the reporter made his appearance.

No Boycott. "The Bee" of last Saturday, said a contractor to a reporter, "I was told by Hugh Hurst's foreman as saying in substance that Mr. Murphy had bought brick from the members of the brick contractors' association, and that he had refused to deliver the delivery of his purchases. The reason assigned for the refusal is because the brick were bound over an \$800 bond. We have never refused to deliver bricks to people who work union men. We would be only too glad to deliver bricks to any one who would consent to buy, and we have more bricks than the necessities of the season demand."

Another contractor affirmed this statement and said that he had been told that the brick makers were endeavoring to create the impression that we are boycotting them. We are not doing it. That is their game. They are playing it on us, and we are not to be taken in. We are not doing it for us to resort to it we will do it. But we don't need it."

The Brick Contractors' association was in full session at their headquarters in the Paxton block last evening, and their action resulted in the declaration of a strike. A number of the dissatisfied bricklayers. All but two members were present, and the meeting was distinguished by a unanimity of opinion. The first business of the association was probably the most important one held this year, and exactly defines the policy of the contractors for the coming season. There is no mistaking the challenge. They further have guaranteed that all workmen willing to accept their terms shall in every way be protected and the contract will be put up a large sum of money as a forfeit. Frank Murphy, president of the Merchants' National bank, was named as the trustee in this matter. The contractors say they have made all the concessions they intend to and now they intend going ahead independently of what the bricklayers do. They do not want to consider that they are attempting to boycott the union, but claim that whatever they have done has been necessary for their own protection. They do not want to consider that they are attempting to boycott the union, but claim that whatever they have done has been necessary for their own protection. They do not want to consider that they are attempting to boycott the union, but claim that whatever they have done has been necessary for their own protection.

Whereas, We have tried to settle our differences with the said union, having offered them fair and liberal wages, and have made them other propositions of a just and business-like character, which they have rejected, and we have been unable to reach an agreement, and we are therefore morally and made very uncertain by our complaints with their rules and demands, which in the length of a strike, we assert our right to do our business in any manner we see fit, and our business in the future in such manner as shall seem just and right to ourselves. Resolved, That we will no longer submit

to the grasping demands of tyrannical rules of the Bricklayers union of this city, and that henceforth we will be firmly united in resisting such a course, and we hereby declare our intention to counteract their actions in opposition to our interests. At this the following manifesto was drawn up and signed by all the members present: Know all men by these presents, that we, the undersigned, who are brick contractors of the city of Omaha, having concluded to resume work upon the several contracts under our control and direction, and being willing to pay compensation of commission the sum of 50 cents per hour, for nine hours a day's labor, do, in consideration, agree to employ men competent in their business, who are willing to work for the same wages, and enable us to resume business, and whereby they be union men or otherwise, and hereby jointly and severally agree to protect all bricklayers who are carrying out the terms of the payment of any and all fines, or other penalties that may be imposed upon them by the bricklayers' union of the city of Omaha, so long as they comply with the same, and we do further agree to give to such as may accept this offer, such employment as the season and weather will permit; we further agree to employ such men as may be trusted as a proper and fit person to act as a trustee on behalf of all such bricklayers, and to endeavor to secure their names and for their benefit the obligations of this contract against us. They Endorse the Bricklayers. At a joint assembly held yesterday afternoon a mass of resolutions from each of the assemblies of Knights of Labor of the city, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted: Resolved, That it is the sense of the united assemblies of this city that we offer our sympathy and aid, otherwise we will strike for the eight hour working day, and that we condemn the action of the building contractors of Omaha in their refusal to accept of this city, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bricklayers union, and to the daily papers for publication.

AMUSEMENTS. Mr. Goodall's Benefit a Glittering Success. The benefit tendered Mr. W. R. Goodall last evening was a most gratifying success to both beneficiary and the participants in the cast. Boyer's opera house was well filled with a refined and enthusiastic audience, and the affair went off with much eclat. Inasmuch as the performance was but a repetition of the excellent press entertainment given at the annual sale of our own manufactures, labored description were superfluous, and being a purely local amateur performance, criticism is utterly uncalled for. Let it suffice to say that every man on the bill was a first class artist, and each was the recipient of unstinted applause. The first part was especially clever, and the very excellent singing of Miss McDonald was remembered by admiring friends by the presentation of beautiful floral tributes. Mr. Goodall was also well remembered, his fellow members of the orchestra, his fellow performers, and his beautiful design, emblematic of his order, in cut flowers. The performance of the "Barn Yeggs" in the parallel was well received, while the magical divertissement at the hands of Oscar Enders was one of the best things of the evening. The "New Adams" was a very successful and amusing over its original form and kept the vast throng screaming with laughter till the curtain dropped for the last time.

Oil, but Not on the Waters. The Latest Phases of the Bricklayers' Strike. There was a meeting of the brick contractors yesterday in their room in Paxton block, at which quite an extended discussion took place on the subject of using oil with which to burn brick. It was led by Contractor Smith, who has just returned from Chicago, where the system is in use in a number of yards and where it is claimed to be a great saving. The proposition was introduced into his yard in this city, but thus far has not been very successful in working it. Mr. Smith says that he will commence with it in a short time, placing it in four of his kilns, and bringing an expert from Chicago to work it until his own burners can learn the business. In Chicago the contractors claim that they burn their brick in about thirty-six hours, which is about half the time required by the old process with coal and wood. If it should be true, it would be a great saving to this city brick could be burned in seven days, whereas they now require between twelve and fourteen days. In the former city, the contractors claim that the same amount of coal are equivalent to one ton of soft coal of good quality. But to this, for Omaha brickmen, would have to be added the freight on the coal to Chicago to this city. No action was taken by the contractors, and each will be governed by his own ideas as to whether he will adhere to the old system of burning.

Applications. One of the gentlemen present, who holds another yard, said that the brick makers were particularly heavy yesterday morning with applications from abroad of bricklayers, who expressed a willingness to come here to work at the rate of \$4.50 for nine hours. Three men, who were willing to do the same thing, had left the office of the contractor before the reporter made his appearance.

No Boycott. "The Bee" of last Saturday, said a contractor to a reporter, "I was told by Hugh Hurst's foreman as saying in substance that Mr. Murphy had bought brick from the members of the brick contractors' association, and that he had refused to deliver the delivery of his purchases. The reason assigned for the refusal is because the brick were bound over an \$800 bond. We have never refused to deliver bricks to people who work union men. We would be only too glad to deliver bricks to any one who would consent to buy, and we have more bricks than the necessities of the season demand."

Another contractor affirmed this statement and said that he had been told that the brick makers were endeavoring to create the impression that we are boycotting them. We are not doing it. That is their game. They are playing it on us, and we are not to be taken in. We are not doing it for us to resort to it we will do it. But we don't need it."

The Brick Contractors' association was in full session at their headquarters in the Paxton block last evening, and their action resulted in the declaration of a strike. A number of the dissatisfied bricklayers. All but two members were present, and the meeting was distinguished by a unanimity of opinion. The first business of the association was probably the most important one held this year, and exactly defines the policy of the contractors for the coming season. There is no mistaking the challenge. They further have guaranteed that all workmen willing to accept their terms shall in every way be protected and the contract will be put up a large sum of money as a forfeit. Frank Murphy, president of the Merchants' National bank, was named as the trustee in this matter. The contractors say they have made all the concessions they intend to and now they intend going ahead independently of what the bricklayers do. They do not want to consider that they are attempting to boycott the union, but claim that whatever they have done has been necessary for their own protection. They do not want to consider that they are attempting to boycott the union, but claim that whatever they have done has been necessary for their own protection.

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